

The "pro tem" is about as unintelligible this week as "Capt. M'Fadding" was the last. He however, plays upon words still, and accounts for our giving "Candour," the go-by and attacking the "Capt," upon the ground that the latter was no "gentleman"—By parity of reasoning, the pro tem. must account in the same way, for our passing over Candour this week, and making a scape goat of him for Candour's political sins.

We have seen the pro tem's amende, honorable; he did not mean to say that we asserted that Mr. Clay was an "abolitionist"—but he had reference to what we said of Mr. Clay's views on the veto power, and intended, if his pen had followed the dictation of his thoughts, to write "destructionist," in the place of abolitionist. We think that if the pro tem. will read the evidences furnished in another column, he will discover that the alteration was not material, or that the term first used by him was most proper; for it is there shown by Mr. Clay's own declarations, that he is in favor of the "abolition" of the veto power.

GLORIOUS NEWS! Democracy in the ascendant!

MARYLAND ELECTION.

SENATE.		
	Dem.	Whig.
Prince Georges,	1	0
Montgomery,	0	1
Anne Arundel,	1	0
Calvert,	1	0
Charles,	0	1
Caroline,	0	1
Somerset,	0	1
Old Members,	5	9
	8	13
HOUSE.		
	Dem.	Whig.
Baltimore City,	5	0
" County,	5	0
Montgomery,	2	2
Prince Georges,	0	4
Harford,	1	3
A. Arundel & Annapolis,	5	0
Washington,	5	0
Carroll,	4	0
Frederick,	3	2
Talbot,	3	0
Caroline,	3	0
Calvert,	2	1
Kent,	0	3
Alleghany,	3	1
Queen Anne,	1	2
Cecil,	2	2
Charles,	0	3
Dorchester,	0	4
Worcester,	1	3
Somerset,	2	2
St. Mary's,	1	2
Caroline,	2	1
	47	35

There is a tie in St. Mary's, but it is stated a ballot for the democratic candidate was rejected, because written in pencil. This, we doubt not, will be corrected by the judge and if not by them, by the Legislature—so the vote may be counted for the democrats; if it is not our majority on joint ballot will still be *viz*.

The aggregate democratic majority in the State is about 2,000—taking the highest vote in each county for Whig and Democrat, as the standard of calculation.

DELAWARE ELECTION.

At the election recently held in Delaware for Inspectors, the democrats had a majority in every county, as follows:—

In Newcastle county,	57
" Kent "	2
" Sussex "	225

Total majority, 284

The election is said to have been decided on strict party grounds.

GEORGIA ELECTIONS.

We publish in our table the returns of 78 counties, the result of which is as follows:

Black,	31,541	Chappell,	30,500
Cobb,	31,633	Gamble,	30,789
Cooper,	31,836	Habersham,	31,041
Haralson,	31,663	Kenan,	30,572
Lamar,	31,734	King,	30,444
Lumpkin,	31,666	Smead,	30,243
Millen,	31,467	Wilde,	30,574
Stiles,	31,655	Wright,	30,771

In the same counties last October, McDonald had 34,516, and Dawson 32,351. Fifteen counties to be heard from, *viz*: Appling, Baker, Chattahoochee, Campbell, Dade, Emanuel, Irwin, Paulding, Union, Ware and Walker, 11 Democratic counties, which gave McDonald a majority of 2321; and Glynn, Macon, Montgomery, and Tattnall, 4 Whig counties, which gave Dawson a majority of 455.

With regard to the legislature, we publish the returns from 83 counties, 13 remaining to be heard from. In these counties 44 democratic senators have been elected, and 35 whig—a tie in Washington county. If the counties to be heard from vote as last year, the democratic party will have 55 senators and the whig party 37; showing a democratic majority of 18. In the House, out of 207 members, the democrats have elected in these 80 counties, 103, and the whigs 86. The majority will be about 26 in the House, and on joint ballot about 41.—*Georgia Constitutional*.

No news yet, from the Ohio elections.—They ought have been received before this.

ALABAMA TRIBUNE.

We have received several numbers of a new journal, bearing the above title and published in Mobile, Alabama. It professes to be established for the purpose of recommending the nomination of Mr. Calhoun for the Presidency, by the Democratic party. It is to be published daily and tri-weekly. We have not had time to examine the numbers of it received, and cannot therefore, speak of its merits. Next week, we will publish the Prospectus of the Tribune.

We wish the editors entire success, as well, personally, as in the advance of the principles they espouse.

LATE FROM TEXAS.

The schooner Henry, Texas, arrived here from Labaca Bay, Texas, on Friday night, after our paper of yesterday went to press. Capt. Grimes reports, verbally, that Gen. Barleson, with 1100 troops, had pursued the Mexicans, under Gen. Wall from San Antonio. The enemy were torturing themselves at the River Medina; Barleson but awaited a reinforcement to attack them there.

Captain Caldwell, of the Santa Fe Expedition, had a brush with Wall and his troops within twenty miles of San Antonio, east of the river Sevilla. The Mexicans surrounded Caldwell and his party, which numbered about 100. The brave fellow knew too much about Mexican treachery to surrender to them. He and his party fought their way through them; they killed 100 Mexicans, wounded 190 more, and lost not a man themselves.

A company of 50 men from Lagrange, in attempting to reinforce Capt. Caldwell's company, were cut off by the Mexicans, and 40 of them killed, 7 taken prisoners, and 3 escaped.

It was currently reported that Austin had been burned by the Mexicans, though it is very doubtful if such be the fact.

We are pained to learn that the noble-hearted young Van Ness, who, with our associate, Mr. Kendall, had suffered all the punishments and privations of a Mexican captivity, was made prisoner by the Mexicans at San Antonio, where he had been adjusting the affairs of a deceased brother; and was, with another, whose name we did not learn, taken out by order of Gen. Wall, and shot down!

Is there not retributive justice for such acts of unmitigated cruelty as this?

Picayune.

THE CURRENCY.

There is only one currency which can be uniform—only one which can be national, and that is gold and silver. This is the uniform and national currency of the world—it passes current every where, and is the only one which can be relied on.—Gold and silver cannot fluctuate. They possess a value which is real and permanent. Their well known applicability to various purposes of utility, render them universally valuable and sought for more than any other commodity—their uniformity of value, varying as they do less than any other substance—their convenience, containing as they do a great value in a small bulk—their peculiar quality of being the same at all times and at all places—their great durability through time and abuse, and the great difficulty of their destruction by rust, fire, or anything of the kind, render them peculiarly applicable to the purposes of a circulating medium. A paper currency cannot be uniform, neither can it be national. Paper money is the currency of the speculator and gambler—the currency of those who do not work, but live on the industry of others. Paper money enables the few to monopolize the trade of the country and raise the prices upon the poor and laboring classes of the community.—*Vicksburg Sentinel.*

MR. CLAY'S LETTER.

In our last, we took exceptions to Mr. Clay's letter to some of his Louisiana friends. We showed them his error, that imported goods from abroad could properly be considered "rival productions from foreign countries," but when they arrived here, purchased as they are, and always must be by your industry, they are strictly, and to all intents and purposes our productions, produced somewhat different from theirs of the North—by agriculture and commerce, while theirs are produced by manufactures.—These are all regarded by our laws as legal pursuits—nor have we ever had pointed out to us any constitutional provision which gave congress the power to levy taxes upon one of these branches of industry for the support of the other. We regard such a law as agrarian in its principles, differing only in being applicable to sectional instead of individual interests. If you can say that the most prosperous interest can be made by law to divide a portion of the products of its labor with the less prosperous, you can say that the persons who have accumulated wealth by industry and frugality, shall divide with the lazy and profligate. To this position we defy a rational answer.

Mr. Clay, however, gets over this matter, as we noticed last week, by saying "that the interest of each division of the Union, as well as the interests of every class and condition of society, are identical, and the prosperity or adversity of any one of them, would be a greater or less degree felt by all." We protested in our last, against this doctrine, as it leads in practice to an utter subversion of the principles of the federal government. Suppose no cotton bagging were suffered to be imported from abroad, and the twenty-three Kentucky manufacturers who are now engaged in that business were to double the price of their bagging, would that act be equal upon the cotton planter who buys, and the manufacturer who makes this article? Suppose the five hundred sugar planters, composed of different casts,

from "snowy-white to sooty," should combine under a prohibitory tariff law and raise the price to three times its present price—would this be the same thing to the 15 or 17 millions of people who consume this sugar? Why it is too preposterous to talk about. Every body that has half an idea, would know that the great mass of the consumers would lose to the extent that the sugar planters gained. If the South does not keep her eyes open, she will yield all her constitutional right on this tariff question.

The next obnoxious doctrine of Mr. Clay is the advocacy in the letter under consideration, of a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. We extract from the speech of Senator Allen of Ohio, which gives about as correct an exposition of this matter as we have found any where; we therefore submit it for what we intended to have said. Mr. A. supposes the sales of the public lands to amount to \$3,000,000—and then here shows the enormous expense incident to the collection of that sum from tariff duties, to replace it into the public treasury, if it be distributed among the States. He supposes this sum to be collected on an article not coming in competition with any product of this country, in which case it would be less burdensome upon the people—Read the calculation—

"Government to the people, Dr. First. To net revenue paid into the treasury to supply the place of that distributed, \$3,000,000 00
Second. To amount paid to government officers and agents for collecting the above revenue, 300,000 00
Third. To interest and profits paid to merchants in the process of collecting the revenue, 1,344,333 33
Fourth. To amount paid public officers and agents for and in the process of distributing three millions to the States, and which is to be subtracted from the sum, 150,000 00
Total, \$1,794,333 33

The people to the government, Dr. To money distributed from the public treasury to the States, for the use of the people, 2,850,000 00

Accounts balanced by subtracting the last from the preceding sum.
Result, \$1,055,666 67

Here then is the great aggregate loss which the people sustain in this operation, and for which neither they nor their government get one dollar in return. For it is to be remembered that by the act of distribution on the one hand, and that of taxation on the other, to replace the sum distributed, the public treasury is to be left with exactly the same amount of money in it which it would have contained had neither the distribution been made nor the tax duty imposed."

This policy surely will do much credit to the "great statesman" who advocates it!—\$1,055,666 67, clear loss to the people, in tinkering with \$3,000,000! This shows just about as much wisdom as a moneyed man would display, who employed a clerk to remove his money from one desk into another, and give him two thirds of the sum for his services.
[Woodville Republican.]

THE TWO TRANSPARENCIES.

"TARIFF"—HENRY CLAY.

The principle of a protective tariff—that one portion of the community should live on the other, a few on the many—must be fatal to a Government of equal rights and equal privileges, and, if not purged from the system, must render the Government like the principle, a Government of unequal rights and peculiar privileges—a monarchy, or an aristocracy. It is vain to suppose, in a matter so vital as the imposition and paying of taxes, (the lifeblood of all governments, and the price daily paid by the citizen for its existence,) that the Government can be wrong, and the people be free. This point must be right, if anything is to be right in a Government; because it involves the chief sacrifice of the citizen on the one hand, and proffers on the other the highest and most dangerous rewards to selfish cupidity and unprincipled ambition.

If taxes are made a blessing to a portion of the people, instead of being an equal burden on all, those who are benefited by them will be armed against the rest. They will be the deadliest enemies of those who pay the taxes; for the more the people pay, the more they will receive. A civil warfare will thus arise in the bosom of a country, more dangerous to its liberties than foreign aggressions; for foreign aggressions do not necessarily pervert and overturn the righteous principles of a free government. The recipients of the taxes—the favored beneficiaries of the government—will fight with all the energy of bad passions and bad principles. Knowing that justice, and truth, and liberty, are not with them, they will fall back to the meaner and baser principles of human nature for support. By falsehood, they will deceive; by corruption, they will buy; by treachery, they will profit and betray.—Every day they continue the contest, they are strengthened, and the people are weakened; for, the longer their system continues, the more capital becomes involved—larger numbers of the people are employed and interested—responsibility in using corrupt means to insure their unhallowed ends, is divided and lost; and to hold their system up, and the people down, is the one concentrated, absorbing, intense purpose of united thousands and accumu-

lated millions. Its brazen harlotry enters into the public councils and it stands forth in the legislation of the country, the prolific and adulterous mother of every profligate and corrupt proposition for plundering and emptying the public treasury.—The protective tariff interest originated that scheme of wholesale bribery—the distribution of the public lands to the States. It originated the whole system of infernal improvement by the General Government. It urges on expenditures of every kind, and assumes the patriotic and noble part of a liberal and magnanimous administration of the Government. It is exceedingly just in acknowledging the validity of all claims upon the Government. It fasters a public debt with the most watchful assiduity; is always ready to owe—ready to pay—ready to tax; to raise money—take money—give money—throw away money—They thrive on the losses, they live on the oppressions of the people. That the people should not be taxed, would be their severest woe. The treasury must be emptied, that taxes might be needed to replenish it. To empty it, therefore, by any and all means, and create a necessity for the highest and most onerous taxes on the people, is the whole scope of their robber policy. Can such an interest co-exist with economy, equality, and justice in our legislation? Is it consistent with the pure and free principles of a republican government? Will not liberty perish in its foul embraces?

GOD'S PECULIAR NAME.—When the Lord speaks of himself with regard to his creatures, and especially his people, he saith *I am*. He doth not say *I am* their light, their life, their guide, their tower, or their strength, but only *I am*. He sets his hand, as it were, to a blank, that his people might write under it what they please that is for their good. As if he should say, Are they weak? *I am* strength. Are they sick? *I am* health. Are they in trouble? *I am* comfort. Are they poor? *I am* riches. Are they dying? *I am* life. Have they nothing? *I am* all things. *I am* Justice and mercy. *I am* grace and goodness. *I am* glory, beauty, holiness, eminence, supremacy, perfection, all-sufficiency, eternity, Jehovah. *I am* whatsoever is suitable to their nature, or convenient for them in their several conditions. *I am* whatsoever is amiable in itself, or desirable to their souls: whatsoever is pure and holy, whatever is great and pleasant, whatever is good, and needful to make them happy, that *I am*. So that in short, God here represents himself unto us, as one universal good, and leaves us to make the application to ourselves, according to our several wants, capacities and desires; he saying only in general, *I am*!—*Bishop Beveridge.*

PREVENTION OF SMUT.

The Maine Farmer, gives the following method as a successful one against smut: Wash the seed wheat and drain off the imbrued water through a common basket. In this moist condition put it into a tight tub, long box, or trough; and for every bushel so prepared, dissolve two ounces of blue vitriol in warm water, turn it into the wheat, and with a shovel stir it so that the liquid can penetrate the whole mass. This may be ascertained by the color. The wheat will assume a greenish cast, where the liquor has come in contact with it."

DIED,
At Livingston, on the 20th inst. Dr. WORK, formerly of Hinds county.

MARRIED,
On Thursday the 20th inst., in this county, by the Rev. Joseph Sorby, Mr. L. B. HENRY to Miss LOUISA SORBY.

On Tuesday, the 16th inst., in Canton, by Judge W. S. Bailey, Mr. H. H. WHITMAN to Miss MALVINA DINKINS.

New Orleans Money Market.

From the Bulletin of Oct. 18.	
United States Bank Notes,	55 a 60
Old United States Bank,	55 a 60
Union Bank-notes, N. Orleans,	6 to 7 dis.
Louisiana,	par.
Gas Light,	par.
Mechanics and Traders,	par.
City,	61 to 8 dis.
Louisiana State,	54 to 10
Consolidated,	24 to 26
Commercial,	8 to 10
Canal,	20 to 22
Carrollton,	5 to 8
Citizens,	35 to 38
Improvement,	40 to 45
Atchafalaya,	78 to 80
Exchange,	55 to 60
Orleans,	64 to 69
1st and 2nd Municipalities,	9 to 11
Third Municipality,	10 to 12
Alabama,	20 to 22
Kentucky,	10 to 12
Tennessee,	5 to 7
Ohio,	10 to 12
Indiana,	3 to 7
Blue Backs,	12 to 16
Miss. Union Bank,	17 a 20 per doll.
Agricultural,	50 a 55
Grand Gulf,	40 a 45

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

THE undersigned begs leave respectfully to inform the public that having secured the assistance of an able workman, he is prepared to execute all descriptions of smith's work in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice. His shop is situated opposite the Messrs Calhoun's Law Office, and in the rear of J. Hite's Saddler's Shop.
DAVID COOK.
Canton, Oct. 20, 1842. 6-3t

For Sale,
A ONE Horse Cart and a carryall, and also a lot of unfinished work such as ox wagons, two horse wagons, ox and horse carts &c. that can be finished on the shortest kind of notice.

N. B. I will take blue backs at their valuation.
E. CRIM.
Canton, Oct. 15, 1842.

STRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by A. Olin, a bay Mare, about 5 years old, 13 1-2 hands high, left hind foot white, star in her forehead. Appraised to \$18, before James Priestley, Justice of Peace.

Taken up by James H. Scott, a mouse colored Mare Mule, 6 or 7 years old, 13 1-2 hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised to \$50, before James Priestly, J. P.

Laken up by S. Toles, a bay Horse 6 or 7 years old, 15 hands high, left hind foot white up to the pastern joint. Appraised to \$50, before H. A. Foster, J. P.

Taken up by G. W. Mabry, a sorrel Mare Mule, with a few grey hairs scattered over her body, blind in the right eye and bluish in the left, 13 hands high, about 7 years old, no marks or brands.—Appraised to \$25, before H. A. Foster, Justice of Peace.

Taken up by H. Alford, one sorrel Mare, about 6 years old, both hind and left fore feet white, blaze face, no brands. Appraised to \$30, before J. Priestly, J. P.

Taken up by T. Loggins, a bay Horse, black mane and tail, 3 white feet, a little white in the forehead, some saddle marks, about 4 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised to \$30, before J. F. Little, J. P.

Taken up by Jno. Moore, one bay Mare, about 14 hands high, small star on her forehead, left hind foot white. Appraised to \$30. Also one small brown Horse Mule, about 5 or 6 years old, branded O on the left shoulder. Appraised to \$30, before James Priestly, J. P. J. A. TALBOTT, Oct 7-3t Ranger, Madison County.

RANGER'S SALE.

A S Ranger of Madison county, I will offer for sale, for cash, before the court house door in the town of Canton, on Monday, the 14th day of November, 1842, the following described property taken up as a stray, *viz*:
One bay roan mare, about 5 years old, 13 1-2 hands high, left hind foot white star in her forehead. Taken up by A. Olin and appraised to \$18.

One ox, red and white spotted, with a crop and swallow fork in right ear and swallow fork and under-bit in the left. Taken up by Peyton R. Sutherland and appraised to \$20.

One red ox with a swallow fork in the right ear and under-bit in the left; branded on the right hip but undistinguishable. Taken up by Peyton R. Sutherland and appraised to \$20.

One dark bay mare with a small white spot in her forehead, 14 hands high, 15 or 16 years old. Taken up by S. Hornsby and appraised to \$10.

One black and white muley heifer, over half crop in the right ear, slope and under-bit the left, branded on the left hip. Taken up by Thomas Temple and appraised to \$5.

One cow and yearling, cow white with a red neck, about 6 or 8 years old, small fork in the left ear and two under-bits in the right, the other a bull yearling about 18 months old, white with no ears, red legs. Taken up by Wm. S. Shannon and appraised to \$10.

J. A. TALBOTT, Ranger Madison county.
Oct. 8, 1842. 4-1s

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

MADISON COUNTY.
In the circuit court of said county to November term 1842.

Susan Gartley, vs. Peter D. Hiltzheim.

THE attachment in this case having been returned by the Sheriff, to the Clerk's office of said court duly executed on the estate of Peter D. Hiltzheim, notice is hereby given that unless the said defendant do appear here, on or before the next term of this court, and give special bail and plead herein, judgment final by default will be rendered against him, and the estate attached be sold.

WM. MONTGOMERY, Clerk.
T. C. Tupper, P. Q.
Oct. 4th, 1842. 4-4

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Vernon, Miss., on the 1st Oct., 1842, which if not taken out before the 1st Jan'y, next will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A Higgs Dr Thos F
Arnold Russell & Co Henry Hugh M
B
Bank C & R Road Levell Edw
Balfour C R M
C Mitchell Saml V
Constable Miss Eliza P
Crawford Dr. D B Palmer Elias
Campton Stuart R
Campbell Lewis R
Clark Arch'd R
Clark Arch'd R
Dunn Stephen R
Davis Robt V Russell Arnold
Davis Maj Robt Reading Room
Davis Miss M A S
E Sandridge Thos H
Elliett & Heath Stevens Mrs Marg't
Funston John Smith Col Wm
G Schoonmaker W H
Garrett Mrs Sarah T
Garrett Mrs Emily Tucker Thompson
Garrett P M Thomas John H
Gorsey Peter C W
Hinds H H-2 Walker H
Persons calling for the above Letters will please say they are advertised.
JOHN M. ROBB, P. M.

FRANKLIN & HENDERSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NEW ORLEANS.

LAUGHLIN & SEARLES,
Agents,
VICKSBURG.
Sept. 24, 1842. 2-tt.

Gilmore & Henderson,

NEW ORLEANS.

Henderson & Gilmore,
VICKSBURG, MISS.,

Commission Merchants.

L. F. HENDERSON. J. M. GILMORE.
Sept 17 1842—1-tf

LIVERS & McLEAN,
Receiving, Forwarding and
Commission Merchants,

No. 3, PRENTISS ROW,
Vicksburg, Miss.

HAVE received by late arrivals,
30 Casks Bacon Sides,
13 do do Hams,
5 do do Shoulders,

SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT, BAGGING,

ROPE and TWINE, &c. &c.,

All which we offer on the best terms for Cash, or on the usual terms to our customers. Specie advances made on Cotton or other produce consigned to us for sale.
September 30, 1842. 3-3m

J. BURCHETT & CO.

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
Levee Street,
VICKSBURG, MI.

2 doors north of Prentiss & Dawson brick row,

ARE ready to make CASH advances on cotton consigned to their house in Vicksburg, or to Watts & Biggs in New Orleans. They also have constantly on hand, Bagging, Rope and Twine; also Groceries, Negro Clothing, and plantation supplies generally, which we will furnish low for cash or cotton.
Vicksburg, Sept. 15 1842—1-tf

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of William Carpenter, dec'd., that a further time of three months has been extended to the undersigned commissioners appointed by the Honorable Probate Court of Madison County, Miss., by said Court to receive and report claims against said estate. This further notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against said estate that the undersigned commissioners will meet on the first Saturday in each month for the next three months at the office of O. R. Singleton, Esq., for the purpose of attending to the aforesaid business of said estate.

O. R. SINGLETON,
WM. PRIESTLEY,
SAM'L SCOTT,
Commissioners.

Oct. 15, 1842. 5-3m

Rail Road Inn, VICKSBURG.

GEO. H. GRAY has opened a house of entertainment in the City of Vicksburg, under the above name. It is situated on Mulberry street better known as Rail Road street, two squares north of the Depot. It being situated equally connected to the Steamboat Landing, the Produce and Commission Stores, and the Depot, offers advantages to Planters and others visiting Vicksburg on business, in point of location not possessed by any other House in the City.

For the accommodation of his customers he will have a porter in waiting, to convey baggage to and from the Cars, Steamboats, &c. free of charge. His charges are fixed at a low rate, corresponding with the pressure of the times, and are as follows, *viz*:

Board per week,	\$8 00
" " day,	1 50
Single meal each,	50
Lodgings,	25
do without meals,	50

The proprietor takes this means of expressing his thanks to those who have patronized his house, and hopes by attention to his business, and a disposition to accommodate and render comfortable those who may call on him—to merit a continuance of their favor.
Vicksburg, September, 1842-1-6

SUPERIOR COURT OF CHANCERY, Of the State of Mississippi, September Rule, 1842.

A. B. Wiles, vs. The President, Directors and Company of the Union Bank of Louisiana.

UPON opening the matters of this Bill and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, the President, Directors and Company of the Union Bank of Louisiana are not inhabitants of this state, but reside beyond the limits thereof so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed upon them. It is therefore ordered, that unless said defendants appear before the Chancellor at the Court room in the town of Jackson, the first Monday in December next ensuing, and plead, answer or demur to said bill of complaint, the several allegations thereof will be taken for confessed as to said defendants, and such order and decree made therein as the Chancellor may deem equitable and just. It is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in the Independent Democrat once a week for two months.

Attest: R. L. DIXON, CPE.
A. T. MOORE, Comp. Sol.
Sept. 17, 1842. 1-9

BLANKS,
Neatly executed at this office.